THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1777.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *August* 23.

Whitehall, Auguſt 22, 1777.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Gen. Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine.

My LORD, *New-York, July* 5, 1777.

HAVING eſtabliſhed a corps ſufficient for the defence of Amboy, the army aſſembled at Brunſwick on the 12th of June.

The enemy's principal force being encamped upon the mountain above Quibble-town, with a corps of 2000 men at Princeton, it was thought adviſeable to make a movement, in two columns, from Brunſwick, on the 14th in the morning, leaving Brigadier General Matthew with 2000 men to guard that poſt. The firſt diviſion, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, advanced to Hillſborough, and the ſecond to Middle Buſh, under the command of Lieut. Gen. De Heiſter, with a view of drawing on an action, if the enemy ſhould remove from the mountain towards the Delaware; but on finding their intention to keep a poſition which it would not have been prudent to attack, I determined without loſs of time to purſue the principal objects of the campaign, by withdrawing the army from Jerſey; and in conſequence of this determination returned to the camp at Brunſwick on the 19th, and marched from thence to Amboy on the 22d, intending to croſs to Staten-Iſland, from whence the embarkation was to take place.

Upon quitting the camp at Brunſwick, the enemy brought a few troops forward with two or three pieces of cannon, which they fired at the utmoſt range, without the leaſt execution, or any return from us; they alſo puſhed ſome battalions into the woods, to harraſs the rear where Lord Cornwallis commanded, who ſoon diſperſed them, with the loſs of only two men killed and thirteen wounded; the enemy having nine killed and about thirty wounded.

The neceſſary preparations being finiſhed for croſsing the troops to Staten-Iſland, intelligence was received that the enemy had moved down from the mountain, and taken poſt at Quibble-town, intending, as it was given out, to attack the rear of the army removing from Amboy; that two corps had alſo advanced to their left,---one of 3000 men and 8 pieces of cannon, under the command of Lord Stirling, Generals Maxwell and Conway, the laſt ſaid to be a Captain in the French ſervice,---the other corps conſiſted of about 700 men, with only one piece of cannon.

In this ſituation of the enemy, it was judged adviſeable to make a movement that might lead on to an attack, which was done the 26th in the morning in two columns; the right under the command of Lord Cornwallis, with Major Gen. Grant, Brigadiers Mathew and Leſlie, and Col. Donop, took the route by Woodbridge towards Scotch Plains: The left column, where I was, with Major Generals Sterne, Vaughan, and Grey, Brigadiers Cleveland and Agnew, marched by Metuchin Meeting-houſe, to join the rear of the right column in the road from thence to Scotch Plains, intending to have taken ſeparate routes about two miles after the junction, in order to have attacked the enemy's left flank at Quibble-town. Four battalions were detached in the morning, with ſix pieces of cannon, to take poſt at Bonham-town.

The right column, having fallen in with the aforementioned corps of 700 men ſoon after paſſing Woodbridge, gave the alarm, by the firing that enſued, to their main army at Quibble-town, which retired to the mountain with the utmoſt precipitation. The ſmall corps was cloſely puſhed by the light troops, and with difficulty got off their piece of cannon.

Lord Cornwallis, ſoon after he was upon the road leading to Scotch Plains from Metuchin meeting-houſe, came up with the corps commanded by Lord Stirling, who he found advantageouſly poſted in a country much covered with wood, and his artillery well diſpoſed. The King's troops, vying with each other upon this occaſion, preſſed forward to ſuch cloſe action, that the enemy, though inclined to reſiſt, could not long maintain their ground againſt ſo great impetuoſity, but were diſperſed on all ſides, leaving behind three pieces of braſs ordnance, three captains, and ſixty men killed, and upwards of two hundred officers and men wounded and taken.

His Lordſhip had five men killed, and thirty wounded. Captain Finch, of the light company of the guards, was the only officer who ſuffered, and to my great concern the wound he received proving mortal, he died the 29th of June at Amboy.

The troops engaged in this action, were the 1ſt light infantry, 1ſt Britiſh grenadiers, 1ſt 2d and 3d Heſſian grenadiers, 1ſt battalion of guards, Heſſian chaſſeurs, and the Queen's rangers. I take the liberty of particulariſing the corps, as Lord Cornwallis, in his report to me, ſo highly extols their merit and ardour upon this attack.---One piece of cannon was taken by the guards, the other two by Col. Mingerode's battalion of Heſſian grenadiers.

The enemy was purſued as far as Weſtfield, with little effect, the day proving ſo intenſely hot that the ſoldiers could with difficulty continue their march thither; in the mean time, it gave opportunity for thoſe flying to eſcape, by ſculking in the thick woods, until night favoured their retreat to the mountain.

The army lay that night at Weſtfield, returned the next day to Raway, and the day following to Amboy. On the 30th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the troops began to croſs over to Staten-Iſland, and the rear guard, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, paſſed at two in the afternoon, without the leaſt appearance of an enemy.

The embarkation of the troops is proceeding with the utmoſt diſpatch, and I ſhall have the honour of ſending your Lordſhip further information, as ſoon as the troops are landed at the place of their deſtination.

With the moſt perfect reſpect, I have the honour to be your Lordſhip's moſt faithful and moſt obedient ſervant, W. HOWE.

Extract of another Letter from the hon. General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, July 15, 1777.

"Various accounts have been lately brought from the northern part of this province, in regard to the army from Canada; and I have this day had the ſatisfaction to receive a letter from Lieut. General Burgoyne, with a confirmation of his being before Ticonderoga; a copy of which your Lordſhip has encloſed. Intelligence otherwiſe received, leaves no room to doubt his being in poſſeſſion; but it does not come from authority ſo certain as to juſtify me in a poſitive declaration of the fact.

"I am extremely concerned, my Lord, to cloſe this letter with a circumſtance as diſtreſſing as it was unexpected. An expreſs is juſt arrived from Rhode-Iſland with intelligence that a ſmall party of the rebels made a deſcent there on the night of the 10th inſtant, ſurpriſed Major General Preſcot in his quarters, carried him off, and Lieut. Barrington, of the 7th regiment, with ſuch diſpatch and ſecrecy as to fruſtrate every attempt to reſcue them."

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Burgoyne to the Hon. Sir William Howe, dated Camp before Ticonderoga, July 2, 1777.

"I wait only some neceſſaries of the heavy artillery, which have been retarded by contrary winds upon Lake Champlain, to open batteries upon Ticonderoga.

"The army is in the fulleſt powers of health and ſpirit. I have a large body of Savages, and ſhall be joined by a larger in a few days. Ticonderoga reduced, I ſhall leave behind me proper engineers to put it in an impregnable ſtate; and it will be garriſoned from Canada, where all the deſtined ſupplies are ſafely arrived. My force therefore will be left complete for future operations."

LONDON.

July 10. The King has had ſeveral converſations with Lord Mansfield, upon the conduct of the diſpute with America, in caſe the preſent campaign ſhould not be entirely deciſive againſt the rebels.---And it is ſaid his Lordſhip has given it clearly as his opinion, that if this campaign does not reduce them, they never can be reduced, conſidering the game France is playing, and adviſes that peace may be made with them at all events. This advice has given adminiſtration much uneaſineſs.

The following is the fate of Old-England.---An unnatural war, an unnatural ſeaſon, and an unnatural miniſtry; commerce failing, taxes riſing, and the people repining; our engagements with foreign powers violated, our remonſtrances derided, and our ambaſſadors deſpiſed. An excellent ſituation for the firſt maritime power in the world.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, July 3.

"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in order to ſecure the ſhipping in the harbour from any hoſtile attempts from the American privateers cruizing at this time in the channel, ſent yeſterday from the arſenal in the caſtle ten pieces of cannon, under the care of two detachments of artillery, and parties of the 11th regiment of foot, one of which have raiſed a battery of four long ſix pounders at the extremity of the North Pigeon-houſe, of the new South wall.

"The ſhipping are falling down as near the bridge as poſſible, and the linen veſſels are ſtanding with the greateſt expedition. No inſurance can be procured, and linen has already fallen 1d. per yard. Orders are given that no veſſel ſhall go out of the harbour on any account.

"Our trade is in a great meaſure ſtopped by three American privateers being in the Channel, of 18, 14 and 10 guns; it is known that they have taken 14 veſſels to the northward; they ſunk one veſſel at Lanbay, about 14 miles from hence. A ſhip from Leghorn paſſed by our bay the 28th ult. it is ſuppoſed ſhe is taken. The linen ſhips will remain here for convoy; not a man of war on our coaſts to protect or drive away thoſe pirates."

Auguſt 5. Advices from America, ſo late as July 6, and nothing effective done or attempted.---Our grand army retreating under the ſuppoſition of a feint! We now ſee what was meant by the camp equipage not arriving in time, giving Gen. Howe ſo much uneaſineſs; that expreſſion would not have found its way into the Gazette, were it not to prepare the public for the loſs of another year, which was clearly foreſeen. What muſt the ſituation of this country be, if this year is really to be loſt without ſo ſtrong an impreſſion being made on the colonies, as ſhall be deciſive of the war? Procraſtination is victory to the Americans. Time is every thing to them and their French allies. They have nothing to effect but to keep us at the expence of twelve millions a year doing nothing, and ſeeing our trade carried into the ports of France. Such a ſituation is triumph to America, and wealth to France; but it is diſgrace, ruin and defeat to us.

Aug. 24. We are well informed that the cuſtoms of the hereditary revenue in Ireland, which in the year 1775 amounted to 203,609l. odd ſhillings, did not laſt year exceed 150,000l.

Letters from Bilboa ſay, that ten prizes have been ſent in there within 14 days by the American privateers.

A letter from l'Orient, dated Auguſt 9, ſays, "An American privateer of 12 guns, called the Terrible, brought in here two days ago an Engliſh ſloop, which ſhe had taken near Scilly. The maſter, John Wells, attempted to ſell his prize; but not ſucceeding, and having ſtaid the limited time, an order came from the commandant for his inſtant departure. He accordingly ſet ſail, but came in again next tide, ſold the ſloop to M. Vincent, and came alſo under a private agreement with that gentleman, to pretend a purchaſe of his ſhip, and by that means gain him time to take in a loading of ſome goods he was appointed to carry to America. The contrivance had the deſired effect, and he is now lying to take in his ſtores."

Aug. 25. We are confidently aſſured that the treaty with Ruſſia is concluded, and that we are to have 20,000 men, and ten men of war from them, employed next campaign againſt America.

Aug. 29. Three tranſports from New-York, with near 400 diſabled ſoldiers on board, are arrived at Cork in Ireland.

Aug. 30. The reduction of Ticonderoga is ſtiled by our ſtate officers a *tickler*. Query, ſays a correſpondent, if it may not be repaid by a *ſcourge* before the cloſe of the preſent campaign?

A correſpondent aſks, what kind of war that muſt be, when *conqueſt* makes us hang the head? Whilſt we were humbling the pride of our natural enemies, and ſupporting the dignity of our Crown, by our battles on the other ſide the Atlantic, the publication of a victory in our Gazette was followed by ringing of bells, bonfires, and every demonſtration of joy; but now that we are cutting our own throats, the advantages we gain in the field are only the prelude to ſo many new diſtreſſes in the metropolis; for bankruptcies on bankruptcies are the never failing conſequence of every advance we make on American ground.

It is now ſaid, that Lord Percy has no intention whatever to return to America.

The ſtocks have riſen one half per cent. on the news of Ticonderoga being taken; but till Burgoyne joins General Howe, or Howe takes Philadelphia, they will not probably get up higher; particularly as the Dutch at preſent ſeem much indiſpoſed to their uſual gambling.

The frequent viſits made by a certain great Member of the long robe, to a certain great Houſe in the neighbourhood of Whitehall, creates much ſpeculation in the political world.

Sept. 1. By yeſterday's mail we have certain accounts of the carrying into Nantz the two following Jamaica-men, the one called the Clarendon, and the other the Hanover packet; of their unloading them in that port, and of the ſale of their cargoes; and by a poſtſcript to a letter, they alſo give us an account of three more ſhips taken by the General Mercer privateer, one of which is called the Queen of Portugal, which the privateer ſent for America; another called the Fanny, Kenrick, which was juſt brought into Nantz, and advertiſed to be ſold at public ſale. So much for French perfidy.

Lord Mulgrave, in the Ardent man of war, took the other day, on his cruize in the channel, a Dutch veſſel, with 300 barrels of gunpowder on board, no part of which was to be found in her bills of lading. On board her were likewiſe ſeveral French officers of diſtinction, and a German Count, diſguiſed as mariners, who were diſcovered, it ſeems, by one of them being heard to ſpeak elegant French.----Finding they could no longer conceal themſelves, they went down into the cabin, and ſoon after came up dreſſed in their French uniforms, denied that they were bound for America, and inſiſted upon being releaſed, as officers of the King of France. Lord Mulgrave, however, refuſed to releaſe them, but told them, that if they expected to be treated like gentlemen, they muſt honourably confeſs the errand on which they were going, for that he was convinced their intended voyage was to join the rebel forces in America.----This had the deſired effect, for it extorted from them a confeſſion, that they had each of them received commiſſions from the Congreſs, and on their landing at Boſton, were to have been inveſted with ſeparate commands of great conſequence.

The American privateers have again made their

appearance in numbers at the mouth of the channel, and in the bay, and taken a number of veſſels, which they have ſent into the ports of France and Spain.

Extract of a letter from Gl[illegible], Auguſt 29.

"Our merchants have [illegible] a large quantity of tobacco to the [illegible] amount of which is ſold [illegible] thouſand pounds ſterling. [illegible] this place at once, will [illegible] caſh."

Orders are iſſued from the War-office for all officers and ſubalterns who are abſent on furlough, except ſuch as are employed in recruiting parties in Great-Britain and Ireland, to join their regiments forthwith.

We are aſſured that his Majeſty has made an arrangement of 10,000l. a year for the farther encouragement of literature, to be divided in penſions of 300l. a year, among ſuch eminent writers as have not yet been patronized.

Sept. 2. A new treaty has been lately negotiated with the court of Peterſburgh, for which the Czarina engages to ſend 30,000 men into the electorate of Hanover, if a war ſhould break out in Europe before the diſturbance in America is quelled. This, it is ſuppoſed, gave riſe to the report, that the ſaid number of Ruſſians is to be ſent to America.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, July 29.

"The Lady Keith armed ſchooner, juſt returned into port, has brought in with her a French American prize. She was cleared out from Bourdeaux for Martinico, and took freſh clearances from thence for America. She is loaded with military ſtores, coarſe cloths, &c.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 1. The Hon. Leveſon Gower, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip the Valiant, fell in with and took, on the 22d of laſt month, the Brig Mary, Joſeph Todd, maſter, laden with rice, indigo, and tobacco, from Charleſtown.

The American Liberty, Thomas, from Gaudaloupe to South-Carolina, was taken on the 26th of *July, going into* Charleſtown.

The Flora ſchooner, belonging to Jamaica, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Queen of Portugal, Captain Tibby, is taken by the Oliver Cromwell privateer, and ſent for America.

The Hanover Planter, Luney, and the Clarendon, Crowley, from Jamaica to London, are taken by the Mercer privateer, and carried into Nantz.

A third Jamaica ſhip is alſo taken by the ſame privateer, and carried into France.

Sept. 3. Upon the moſt moderate calculation, the ground-rent of the kingdon of Ireland amounts yearly to three millions ſterling. If the land-tax ſhould be adopted by the Iriſh Parliament, and ſhould there be only two ſhillings in the pound voted, it will bring in annually 300,000l. too large a ſum to raiſe in a country, whoſe trade is ſo very limited, and too burthenſome to the wretched tenantry, who alone will be obliged to pay the tax.

On the 18th of July, the King of Spain, James Hamilton, maſter, an armed ſhip, fitted out by the Carron Company, retook, and carried into Ferrol, the Emperor of Germany, John Richardſon, maſter, bound from Briſtol to Dominica and Honduras, with a cargoe on board, valued at 15,000l. The Emperor of Germany had been taken three days before by the Civil Uſage privateer.

Sept. 6. A morning paper ſays, poſitive orders are ſent to Lord Stormont to demand the two Jamaica ſhips lately carried into Nantz; and in caſe of refuſal to quit Paris immediately.

Orders are given from the ordnance board for immediately ſelecting ſome light pieces of artillery at the Tower, to be ſhipped for Canada.

By letters from Liſbon we are informed, that the Portugueſe ſquadron had taken the St. Auguſtin, a Spaniſh man of war of 64 guns, on board which ſhip was half a million of cruzados; and that the ſquadron were proceeding to the iſland of St. Catherine, with intent to attack the Spaniſh ſhips left there by Mr. de Tilly, which conſiſted of four ſail of the line and one frigate.

This morning advice was received from Milford, that two American privateers, of 18 guns each, had been cruizing about that place, and that two of his Majeſty's ſhips were gone after them.

Earl Cornwallis commands at Kingſbridge, and Sir Henry Clinton in New-York. The leaving of Lord Cornwallis, and placing him in the poſt of dan[illegible] having [illegible] all laſt campaign in taking Kingſbridge, he is in danger of loſing it this campaign.

General Preſcot is left out of the promotion of general officers, till he has juſtified his conduct.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) October 14.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived here Captain Monro from Amſterdam, by whom we learn, that (beſides Embden) the ports of Hamburgh and Gottenburgh, in Sweden, are open to the Americans; and that they have hardly made half a crop in England this ſeaſon, the ſummer having proved the moſt cool and moiſt ever known. He adds, that the Dutch were fitting all their ſhips of war for ſea.

Laſt Thurſday arrived here a ſhip from France, laden with ſalt, in which came paſſenger (highly recommended by the Hon. Dr. Franklin, Mr. Deane, and others) Monſ. de Bretigney, a French officer of diſtinction, who, animated with the ſame zeal to ſerve in the glorious cauſe of America as has diſtinguiſhed the Marquis de la Fayette, has brought over, at his own expence, a choſen corps of experienced officers, to form a regiment of Chaſſeurs, together with 130 ſtand of choice arms, and as many genteel complete uniforms to be preſented to the regiment. Monſ. de Bretigney is ſtiled Colonel; his Lieutenant Colonel is the Chevalier de Kerangues (who has been in moſt of the actions of note in Germany ſince the year 1742) and his Major, Monſ. Milly.

NEWBURN, October 24.

Since our laſt Capt. Ward, of the Independent company, ſtationed on Core Banks, has taken a prize ſchooner, called the Liverpool, commanded by Capt. Mayes, from Providence to New-York, loaded with fruit and turtle for Lord Howe. This veſſel put into Cape Lookout Bay, under the ſanction of a pretended friend; but Capt. Ward's vigilance ſoon diſcovered her to be an enemy, and in the night boarded her with ſome of his company, and took her.

BOSTON, November 21.

We have only time to inform the public, that yeſterday arrived here, under an eſcort of American Light Dragoons, the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. Preſident of the American Congreſs, and firſt Major-General of the militia of this State; by his coming into town ſooner than was expected he avoided ſome public marks of reſpect which would otherwiſe have been paid him; his arrival was made known by the ringing of the bells, the diſcharge of 13 cannon of Col. Craft's park of artillery, on the common, the cannon on the fortreſs on Fort Hill, and the ſhipping in the harbour, the Independent and Light Infantry companies paid him their military ſalutes---He received the compliments of gentlemen of all orders; and every indication was given of the ſenſe the public has of his important ſervices to the American cauſe.

LANCASTER, December 10.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Thurſday, December 4, 1777.

On Motion, Reſolved, That this Houſe do recommend to his Excellency the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of this State, to iſſue a proclamation to diſſolve the Council of Safety conſtituted by an act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the 13th day of October laſt, agreeable to the powers veſted in the ſaid Preſident and Executive Council by the ſaid act.

Friday, December 5. Two gentlemen of the Executive Council came into the Aſſembly with a meſſage from the Council, deſiring to know, whether it was the ſenſe of the Houſe, in their reſolve of yeſterday, reſpecting the diſſolution of the Council of Safety, that the Ordinances made by that body ſhould alſo be repealed; it was thereupon

Ordered, That Col. Coats and Col. Irwin, wait upon the Council for copies of the ſaid Ordinances.

The ſaid Ordinances were accordingly brought in, and after being read, were ordered to lie on the table for conſideration.

Monday, Dec. 8, 1777. The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the Ordinances made by the Council of Safety, conſtituted by a late Act of Aſſembly of this State: Whereupon it was

Ordered, 1. That the Ordinance, dated at Lancaſter the 21ſt day of October laſt, for taking poſſeſſion of the effects of thoſe who have gone over to the enemy, and for appointing Commiſſioners in the ſeveral counties for that purpoſe. 2. And that one other Ordinance, dated at Lancaſter the 8th day of November laſt, for collecting arms, blankets, &c. and the warrants iſſued in purſuance thereof. 3. And that one other Ordinance, dated at Lancaſter the 7th day of November laſt, for preventing foreſtalling and engroſſing. 4. And that one other Ordinance, dated at Lancaſter on the 7th day of November laſt, for regulating the price of whiſky. 5. And that one other Ordinance, dated at Lancaſter on the 25th day of October laſt, for appointing and authorizing an additional number of Sub-Lieutenants to act in the county of Lancaſter. 6. And that one other Ordinance, dated at Lancaſter the 25th day of October laſt, for the more effectual levying the monies advanced for ſubſtitutes in the militia, and fines due to the public for diſobedience to the militia law; be, and they are hereby declared to be in full force and virtue, until further order be taken therein by this or ſome future legiſlature.

And it was further ordered, That a ſupplementary Ordinance, dated at Lancaſter the 4th Day of this inſtant December, impowering the collectors of arms, blankets and cloathing, to uſe force and appoint aſſiſtants; ---and alſo that a recommendation of the ſaid Council, dated the 5th day of November laſt, to the Commiſſary General and Quarter maſter General and their Deputies, to fix the prices of the following articles as below mentioned, viz. Wheat 8s. 6d. Rye 8s. 6d. Indian Corn 6s. 6d. per buſhel. Whiſky, full proof, 8s. 6d. per gallon. Hay, beſt firſt crop, at 7l. 10s. Second crop at 6l. per ton. Good pork 7 dollars per hundred. Good beef 10 dollars per hundred (ſinking the fifth quarter) be, and they are hereby declared to be repealed, and from henceforth null, void, and of no force or effect. *Extract from the Minutes*,

JOHN MORRIS, junior,
Clerk of General Aſſembly.

Dec. 17. By a gentleman who arrived here yeſterday from Jamaica, but laſt from Cape Nichola Mole, we learn, that 12,000 men had arrived at the Havanna, and that every thing wore the appearance of an immediate war with Great-Britain. This gentleman ſays, that in Jamaica ſugar ſold for 19s. per hundred, and Jamaica rum at 1s. and 10d. per gallon.

Extract of a letter from Eaſt Bradford, Cheſter County, December 12, 1777.

"I this day went down to Haverford, and there found the moſt deſtructive piece of work I ever ſaw. You brother Anthony Morris's houſe and place is robbed of every thing the mercileſs wretches (the Engliſh) could take away. They have not even left them or the children any thing of food, neither bed or blanket, or any cloathing except what they had on their backs.----Every thing of his, your's, and your father's, they could not take off, they took care to deſtroy; and what is worſe, Anthony is wounded, but I hope not mortally: The Engliſh light horſe overtook him about mile from home, with a party of our troop, who were obliged to retreat; they purſued, caught him, and wounded him in fifteen different places. All the fingers of one hand are nearly cut off, and the reſt are ſo bad that Dr. Morris was obliged to take one off; his upper lip is ſplit, a piece cut out of his noſe, both cheeks cut, after which they robbed him of his horſe and money. The officer then left the five who had attacked him, and told them to ſplit the damn'd rebel down, and then follow him; after they had given him ſeveral wounds on the head, ſome of which went through his ſcull, they left him, and he crept [illegible] to one Weiſs's, where he now lies, his wife is with him and in great diſtreſs, not having any thing to aſſiſt him with. I have left them money, but it is of no ſervice, every neighbour being in the ſame ſituation with themſelves. Farr has taken three of the children to his mother's. He is in fine ſpirits and I hope there is no danger. I would be glad Mrs. Morris would ſend me ſome linen, &c. for them and the children; do ſend them for they have not any change of cloaths till they receive them.

"The devils have gone to Philadelphia."

YORK-TOWN, December 20.

We have the pleaſure to inform our readers, that a ſhip is arrived from France, into a ſafe port to the eaſtward, with 48 pieces of braſs cannon, 19 mortars, a large quantity of ſhells and ball, 11110 carbines, 3000 muſkets, a large quantity of powder and ſulphur, and ſundry other neceſſary articles for the army.

The following elegiac lines were occaſioned by the death of the hon. Brigadier-General FRANCIS NASH, of North-Carolina, who died of his wounds, the 7th of October laſt, which he received on the morning of the 4th, as he was gallantly leading on his brigade to charge the enemy near Germantown: The genteel figure of his perſon, added to his eaſy and engaging manners, gained him the affections of all thoſe who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. In him the army have loſt a promiſing General, of which he gave an illuſtrious proof, and is juſtly to be lamented by every Friend of America.

Genius of Freedom! whither art thou fled?
While fields of death thy ſons undaunted tread:
Lo! where for thee thy brighteſt heroes fall,
And not thy ſhield to ward the winged ball.

On *Bunker*'s height great WARREN is no more,
The brave MONTGOMERY's fate we next deplore;
Princeton's fam'd fields to trembling Britain tell
How, ſcor'd with wounds, the conquering MERCER fell;
New-England's boaſt, the generous WORSTER ſlain,
Demands our tears, while Britons fly the plain;
Laſt flow our ſorrows for a favourite ſon,
Whom weeping *Carolina* claims her own:
The gallant NASH, who with the fatal wound
Tho' tortur'd, weltring on the hoſtile ground,
"Fight on, my troops," with ſmiling ardour ſaid,
"'Tis but the fate of war, be not diſmay'd."
High heav'n ordains for great deſigns this woe,
Which till the deſtin'd period none muſt know:
Heroes of old thus for their country ſtood,
Rais'd mighty empires, founded with their blood:
In this New World like great events muſt come,
Thus ATHENS roſe, and thus imperial ROME.

IN CONGRESS, *October* 6, 1777.

Reſolved, That the drawing of the United States Lottery be deferred until the 6th day of January next, on account of the unſettled ſtate of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, occaſioned by the invaſion of the enemy; and that the managers of the ſaid lottery give notice thereof by advertiſement, in the news papers of the ſeveral States.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

The United States Lottery-Office is now opened at Lancaſter, in the State of Pennſylvania.

The Printers in the different States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their papers.

York-Town, December 17, 1777.

DESERTED from Capt. Coren's company of artillery, *William Floyd*, about 35 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has ſhort brown hair, and a red face; had on when he went away, a white hunting ſhirt, a pair of linen drawers, and a large felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid deſerter in any of the goals of this State, or ſends him to Carliſle, ſhall have *Five Pounds* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ANTHONY WRIGHT, Lieut.

N. B. Any perſon harbouring or ſecreting ſaid deſerter, will be proſecuted according to law.

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